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CUBA.

A death from leprosy at Matanzas.

Acting Asst. Surg. John Frick reports, January 22, 1903, a death from leprosy, and disinfection of the premises occupied by the patient.

GERMANY.

Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports from Berlin, January 17, as follows :

Plague.

JAPAN.—In Yokohama, between October 30 and December 8, only 1 case of plague was registered. The patient died on November 4. In the meantime, the already-mentioned plan to stamp out the disease by burning down the houses in the Kaigandori quarter has been carried out during the first half of November. Only about 20 of the larger buildings were excepted from destruction, and these were subjected to a thorough disinfection.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Up to December 16, 4 plague cases had been registered in Durban. The measures recommended by the health officers of the colony, in view of the outbreak of plague, on December 11, relate principally to the destruction of the rats, among which a heavy mortality is noticeable in the infected district.

CAPE COLONY.—One death from plague was registered in Port Elizabeth on December 9.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the week ended December 13, 18 persons died of plague and 35 persons died of cholera.

Cholera.

TURKEY.—On December 31, 2 deaths from cholera occurred among the soldiers.

EGYPT.—During the week from December 23 to December 29, there were registered in the whole of Egypt 49 fresh cases of cholera and 32 deaths.

PERSIA.—According to a telegram dated December 30, cholera has broken out in Bender-Abbas and causes 10 to 15 deaths daily.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

During the week ended January 3, the death rate of Berlin was higher than it has been for seven months, namely, 17.7 per 1,000 of the inhabitants (as compared with 16.7 in the foregoing week). Of the large German cities, almost two-thirds showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin. Nuremberg, Frankfort on-Main, Munich, Leipzig, Dresden, Paris, and Vienna had higher death rates than Berlin, while the rates of mortality of Breslau, Königsberg, Cologne, as well as London, were considerably higher than that of Berlin. The death rate was lower, however, in Schöneberg (14.2 per 1,000) and in Charlottenburg (12.3 per 1,000). The increase of the number of deaths was not so marked among children in their first year as among the higher-age classes. The infant mortality rate rose from 4.4 in the foregoing week to 4.7 per 1,000 in the present week. Acute intestinal diseases showed no

important change, causing 40 deaths. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs were of more frequent occurrence and claimed 94 victims, considerably more than in the Christmas week. Influenza, which in the two previous weeks together claimed 26 victims, caused 24 deaths in this week alone. Pulmonary consumption caused 78 deaths. Cases of measles were more frequent and scarlet fever less frequent than in the foregoing week, the former causing 12, the latter 8 deaths. A slight increase was observable in the number of cases of diphtheria, but only 3 cases had a fatal termination. Finally, 8 persons died by violence.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

HAWAII.

A case of smallpox at Honolulu.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cofer reports the finding of a case of smallpox January 9 among Porto Ricans at Honolulu. Allowing for the usual invasion and incubation period, the case shows a probable connection with that found on January 21 on the U. S. S. *Solace*. The case and the suspects have been quarantined by the board of health and the usual disinfection performed.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, January 8 and January 14, as follows: For the week ended January 3, 1903, the following ships were inspected at Naples: December 28, the steamship *Trojan Prince*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 367 steerage passengers and 73 pieces of large baggage; 450 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 44 steerage passengers was advised. December 29, the steamship *New England*, bound with passengers and cargo for Boston. There were inspected and passed 556 steerage passengers and 142 pieces of large baggage; 700 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 33 steerage passengers was advised. December 30, the steamship *Calabria*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 497 steerage passengers and 103 pieces of large baggage; 550 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 40 steerage passengers was advised. Steamship *Citta di Palermo*, bound with cargo for New Orleans.

Inspections at Palermo.

At Palermo for the week ended January 3, 1903, the following ships were inspected: December 29, the steamship *Trojan Prince*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 381 steerage passengers; 425 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 73 steerage passengers was advised. December 31, the steamship *Calabria*, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 220 steerage passengers; 300 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 35 steerage passengers was advised.